

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 27TH, 1889

NUMBER 21

## Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—No. 157, Rua das Laranjeiras. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*. BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNNDHAM, Minister. AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua dos Ourives. H. CLAY ARMSTRONG, Consul General. BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. RAUL GERALD PERRY, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m. H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain. N. B.—All notices should be sent to ALBERT L. ELLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaitá. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Catechette English services: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays. E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching 7:30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor. Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 9, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 122. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m. and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. W. BAGBY, Pastor. Residence: Rua do Monte Alge No. 34.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FLUMINENSE.—No. 175, Rua de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30, p.m. RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily. No. 86, Travessa da Misericórdia. Divine service on Sunday evenings at 7:30 p.m. Sunday school every Tuesday evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of money, books, left-off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them. THOMAS HOOFER, Missionary. AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor. BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Deposit at No. 71, Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro. BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

## Traveller's Directory

### RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Expresses: Central train leaves Rio at 5 a.m.; arrives at Barra do Piraí at 7:22, Entre Rios at 9:32 and Itaborá (terminating at 11:30 a.m.) and Barra do Piraí at 12:30 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. From Rio, passengers for São Paulo must change, at 12:15 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:02 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:45 a.m. Downward, trains leave Itaborá at 5:15 a.m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo) branch at 12:29 p.m.; Porto Novo at 1:05 p.m.; Entre Rios 3:30 p.m. The Central train arrives in Rio at 4:45 p.m. and the Central train at 5 p.m.

Luiz V. P. train, leaves Rio at 7:45 a.m.; arrives at Barra at 10:25; Entre Rios at 12:25 and Marcinho (Porto Novo) at 6:38 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:30 p.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Entre Rios train leaves at 3:15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:05 p.m. Downward, train leaves Marcinho at 7:45 p.m. and Cachoeira 5:30 p.m. and Porto Novo 5:50, arriving in Rio at 5:10 p.m.

Mad. Train, leaves Rio at 8:30 a.m. and 3:15 and 6:30 p.m.; first goes to Entre Rios arrive at 8:03 p.m.; second and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m. and third to Belém arriving at 12:30 p.m. Downward, trains leave Entre Rios at 4:30 p.m. arriving at 12:25 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. and 7:15 p.m. and leaves Belém at 5:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50 p.m. Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday, arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday, arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:30 a.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Trains leave Cachoeira at 12:25 p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward train leaves S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m. where passengers change to the Mad. 10.

LEOPOLDINA.—No. 6, Rua da Figueira. Nova Friburgo trains leave Rio at 6:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m. and 6:15 p.m. Downward—leave Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m. and 3:05 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:15 p.m. For Macaé, trains leave at 7:10 a.m., passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at 12:25 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. From Rio, passengers change at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:15 p.m. Ferry boats leave the station, Praça D. Pedro II, about one hour before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and 6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays, and at 6:30 a.m. and 6 p.m. at 2 and 5:30 p.m. week-days.

SAO DE JANEIRO & NORTHERN RAILWAY.—Trains leave central station, D. Pedro II railway at 6:20 a.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and week-days, arriving at Petrópolis at 9:45 and 7:22. Passengers change at the S. Francisco Xavier station of the D. Pedro II railway to the Northern line. The Northern line leaves the station at 6:30 a.m. on Sundays and holidays, and at 7 a.m. on Sundays and holidays arriving at 6:05 and 9:15. Downward, trains leave Petrópolis at 6:00 and 7:30 a.m. and at 3:30 p.m. week days and at 6 a.m. and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

## Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor. BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passoio No. 48. BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ourivador. MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição. GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LEITURA.—No. 12 Rua Luiz de Camões.

## Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 24, Rua Marquês d'Almeida; Office: 85, Rua do Hospital from 12 to 3 p.m. Telephone 1025. Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M.D., Edin: Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1<sup>o</sup> de Março, No. 99; from 11 to 1 p.m. and 4 to 4:30 p.m.; Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N. 18, Botafogo

## Hotels.

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# THE RIO NEWS

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Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES.—

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 27th, 1889.

The recent crisis and present uncertainty in administrative affairs will doubtless puzzle many of our foreign readers who may not have followed Brazilian politics closely. As no elections have been held to reverse the large conservative majority in the Chamber, the weakness of the João Alfredo cabinet will not be understood. The cause for all this, however, needs only a brief elucidation, and it is to be found in the act of abolition carried through the two houses one year ago. There are, of course, petty jealousies and cliques in both parties, and these may have considerable influence on the character and temper of the opposition; but they were not the cause of it. When the project for immediate and unconditional abolition was presented last year, it was so unexpected and occasioned so much surprise, especially through the enthusiasm created by it and the inexplicable majority which suddenly appeared for it in the Chamber, that no efficient opposition could be organized. Both parties were divided on the question, hence harmonious action was impossible. The liberal party had the greater number of abolitionists in its ranks, but it had been dallying with the question for a long time in order not to offend such men as Sinimbu and Saraiva who were stubbornly opposed to emancipation. The conservative party had fewer declared abolitionists, but it had a leader in João Alfredo who was not afraid to brave the displeasure of his colleagues by adopting a liberal measure and carrying it through. He calculated on the submissiveness of the average legislator, who prefers to follow his leader through an objectionable campaign rather than to incur hazard by striking out for himself, but at the same time he ran the risk of arousing enough opposition to defeat the measure and ruin himself. Fortunately the liberal leaders had just before placed themselves so strongly and unequivocally on the side of abolition, through their opposition to preceding pro-slavery cabinet presided over by Barão de Cotelipe, that they could not oppose the sweeping measure introduced by the new conservative leader, and the measure went through with such a burst of enthusiasm that even the lukewarm were carried with it. The bill became law in due time, and, as was to have been expected, the country did not fail to give João Alfredo and his colleagues the fullest measure of praise. When the wave of enthusiasm had passed and the time for reflection came, an opposition movement set in which has since brought

every possible influence to bear to overthrow the cabinet. On the side of the liberals are many who condemn the premier for adopting a liberal measure as his own and then carrying it through successfully. The same thing has occurred more than once in English history, and with the same result that the conservative strategist was hated for stealing a liberal measure from the enemy. Among the Brazilian conservatives, however, there has been a faction led by the late Premier Cotelipe, Senator Paulino and Deputy Gomes de Castro, who have opposed emancipation in every form and have refused to accept its results. Under the cover of a plea for indemnification, and embittered by personal jealousies, they have used every means to annoy, irritate and overthrow the ministry. Though so widely separated in party affiliations and personal sentiments, a majority of the liberals, who favor abolition, have joined hands with the Paulino faction, who oppose and hate abolition, for the sole purpose of overthrowing the man who secured the adoption of this eminently just and humane law. It is an alliance out of which no good can come, but is strong enough to block all legislation and to render João Alfredo's tenure of office very uncertain.

We have no desire to question the good faith with which the Associação Commercial has called a meeting for the 28th inst. to consider the subjects of currency conversion and banks of issue, but the decision may be very easily foreshadowed. As to the conversion of the currency, we shall probably have all the venerable platitudes of the political economists to prove that gold alone is money and that paper is not; but very little will be advanced to show how this state of affairs is to be maintained in a country whose expenditures exceed its receipts, and whose foreign exchange operations, commercial and financial, exhibit an adverse balance of payments. They will overlook the fact that paper is necessary for convenience, and unavoidable where income and loans can not maintain gold in circulation, consequently they will not consider how this useful medium of exchange can be best issued and honestly maintained. As to banks of issue, the Associação will of course declare in favor of a great central institution with branches throughout the whole empire, with its coffers filled with imported gold and the country flooded with its promises to pay, with a strong, central, semi-political administration, a credit account with the government, and a gigantic loan department for the benefit of planters and politicians. Of course, the similarity between this ideal institution and the one now existing will be so great, that no necessity will be found for a change beyond that of a few additions of capital and functions in the latter. We shall probably hear of the sacrifices already made, of the assistance thus far rendered to an embarrassed Treasury and to needy agriculturists, and of the important interests involved in its future maintenance. All this will be advanced to prove that Brazil needs only this one great central banking institution, and that any effort toward decentralization will inevitably result in disaster. In view of the fact that a decentralized system has already been adopted, and that the tendency elsewhere is largely of that character, it is incredible that men of recognized commercial and financial standing will deliberately take a stand against it, and yet that is just what may be expected from the forthcoming meeting of the Associação.

The time for the projected international American congress at Washington is now near at hand, and something definite ought to be known of its character and composition. Canada has not been invited, and

according to late exchanges it is doubtful whether Mexico will be represented. We had been under the impression that formal invitations to all the South American nations were issued a long time ago through the diplomatic representatives of the United States, and also that most of the countries thus invited had formally signified their acceptance. All this, however, appears to have been insufficient. In our issue of the 6th instant we noted the arrival here of Mr. J. G. Walker who, we presumed, was commissioned to visit the United States consulates in South America, as two of our west coast exchanges had stated. We have since been informed that Mr. Walker was commissioned by the United States government to repeat the formal invitations to attend the projected congress, and to explain the objects which his government has in view in advocating such a meeting. So far as we can learn, Mr. Walker's mission here was a failure. He did not visit Petropolis, where the Emperor is residing, and he did not get an opportunity to explain the objects for which the congress is called. And he did not even secure an interview with the minister of foreign affairs, to whom he should have presented himself immediately on arrival, and then awaited an opportunity to lay before the Brazilian government the plans and purposes of his government in regard to this projected congress. We shall not undertake to discuss Mr. Walker's manner of executing his commission further than to observe that he has not left the impression here which the government of the United States needs and desires. We do not know why it was necessary to send a commissioner at all, nor why the diplomatic representatives of the United States to these South American governments were not charged with a duty falling naturally within their province. No one could have performed the duty better, unless some high functionary in the State department, accustomed to diplomatic usages, were selected as a special envoy. However this may be, the special mission has miscarried in this one instance, and was probably not a brilliant success in many others. We shall not reflect on the gentleman charged with this important service by calling attention to this failure, for he was sent out on a special, irregular kind of work which required an amount of tact and diplomatic skill which few men possess. He had no precedents to guide him among a people who do not on such things, and he evidently had had no diplomatic experience to guide him in the ceremonial part of his duties. If he were really charged with a commission which made his special services necessary and which for the time being exalted him above the resident minister of the United States at this capital, then his first step should have been to present his credentials at the foreign office and request an interview with the chief of the nation, the Emperor. It is not altogether courteous for so important an official to visit the capital of a great nation without calling on its ruler to pay his respects and explain the purposes of his visit. A "card call" is hardly satisfactory in such matters, especially where the caller is soliciting a favor.

If the ministry is really in earnest in its expressed desire to improve the moral and religious condition of the country through an increase in the number of bishops and an extension of religious instruction, it would not be good policy to emphasize that desire by executing laws already in existence against vice and immorality, by proposing others of recognized necessity, and by showing its disapproval of practices among influential people which tend to demoralize society and encourage vicious living among those less prominent. That there is an

appalling amount of vice in this city no one will question, and that it is openly practised and openly condoned is equally notorious. The Rua do Ovidor, of an afternoon, is full of flashy, vulgar adventurers and *roués*, who annoy and insult respectable ladies with the greatest impunity. They neither respect youth nor old age, and they have no higher instinct than to persecute and insult unprotected women. Were it not for the law which protects them against being knocked down in the open street, as they deserve, it would soon become dangerous for them to so openly outrage every sentiment of honor and decency, but unfortunately the laws of Brazil protect these knaves and vagabonds and make it a more serious offense to knock them down than to knife a respectable citizen. Were the laws made for the express purpose of protecting vice, dishonesty and crime, they could not be more effective than they are now. Then, when men in high places, even in the cabinet itself, become the subjects of public scandals, the authors of besmirched reputations, the principals in social intrigues and dishonorable exploits which in any enlightened country would ruin a man for life, is it not time that the government should take decided measures to eradicate the evil influence. It was possible in England, not long since, to destroy the public career of one of the ablest and most promising statesmen of the country for a shameful intrigue; why is it not possible to do the same here? Is it that there is no public sentiment against such practices, or is it that there are but a helpless few with clean enough records to warrant their advocacy of purer morals and higher character among those in authority. Were the record to be written daily of these intrigues and vices, these dishonorable and dishonoring practices, these pernicious customs and degrading manners, as it is of petty manifestations and trivial decorations, it would forever condemn this people to the withering scorn and contempt of the whole world. And yet, there seems to be some slight stirring of conscience in all this—in this busy market of sensuality, egotism, gambling, lotteries, intrigues, speculations on the industry and reputation of others, theft and deception—else we should not have had this appeal for more bishops and more religious instruction. If the bishops and priests and religious training are to be no better than they have been, then we shall do quite as well without them, but if the government and those in power will first reform themselves and then secure the assistance of a few virtuous, courageous priests to assist in cleansing this augean stable, something may be accomplished. But we must have acts, as well as words.

#### ARGENTINE PORT CHARGES.

The Montevideo *Express* of the 12th inst. reprints from a Buenos Aires freight report the following scale of customs and port charges in Buenos Aires and river ports:

Inward pilotage from Cape St. Mary, or Point Indio, is bargained for, and ranges from \$40 to \$80 m/n. Outward pilotage from the port is generally obtained for about \$40 m/n. The clearance expenses of vessels are about :

Loaded, and if under 500 tons register \$ 90 m/n

" " over 500 tons..... 100 "

Proceeding in ballast..... 25 "

Steamers, on paying \$600 m/n for what are termed "packet privileges," available for three years, have the advantages of being allowed to discharge and load by day and night, and to sail immediately after loading. (Sailing vessels are detained and export duties on cargo shipped are liquidated). The expenses entering at customs are—

Per register ton for light dues..... \$ .07 m/n

" " for sanitary dues... —.02 "

Stamp on manifest..... —.50 "

Vessels discharging at La Boca, or Barracas, have the following extra charges:



—Ex-Dictator Santos is said to have left a fortune of eighteen million dollars, every cent of which was extorted from the little state of Uruguay in a period of about six years.

—According to a telegram from Buenos Aires on the 23rd, a report is circulating in that city that President Célestin is meditating a visit to Rio in August next. May heaven forbid! One week's entertainment of this republican potentate would quite bankrupt the country.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires under date of the 23rd report an engagement between the government forces and rebels in Paraguay, resulting in the defeat of the former and the death of their commander. The government has forbidden the newspapers to give news of the outbreak, and little is therefore known of its character and extent.

#### WEST COAST ITEMS.

We extract from the *Chilian Times* of March 23 the following items of news:

—The "Sociedad de Fomento Fábril" is about to organize the first of the proposed annual exhibits of national industries.

—Mr. Firth is in treaty with the Bolivian government for the construction of a railway to unite La Paz with Arica.

—The farms, vineyards, gardens, and orchards in Santiago valley are said to be swarming with rats. The rodents are committing great ravages on crops and vegetables, and it is feared they will attack the vines.

—Messrs. Francis A. Kelly and F. Boyd have secured the contract from the American syndicate for the construction of the Valdivia and Osorno railway for 7,500,000 dollars. This price does not include rolling stock, permanent way and bridges. The contractors are experienced railway men, and the official estimate of the Valdivia and Osorno line is to be the fairest of all the estimates of the projected new railways.

—A San Carlos paper says that Chilian emissaries have arrived from the Argentine republic with the object of recruiting immigrants for that country. They offer each immigrant 50 *cuadras* (nearly 200 acres) of land, a building lot in the new towns that are founded, and the right of pasture on a square league of public lands. It is reported that from Meadow to the latitude of San Carlos there are 100,000 Chilians settled along the eastern base of the Andes.

#### COFFEE NOTES

—A Nilgiri planter, a Mr. L. W. Gray, writes a letter to the *Madras Mail*, with reference to the results of pruning on the bearing capabilities of coffee. The letter referred to is as follows:

—Sir,—I am in charge of an estate which has given the following crops, per acre—  
1880-1881—11 cwt. 1884-1885—5 cwt.  
1881-1882—5 " 1885-1886—15 "  
1882-1883—10 " 1887-1888—6 "  
1883-1884—15 " Total—61 cwt.  
—10 cwt. per acre for 6 years.

This, I must mention, was brought about by non-pruning, liberal manuring, and irrigation. From 1883 to 1885 the estate was visited by several planters who had heard of the above result, and they all said the place must be pruned, or it would go out. So I tried a small field, and as the trees did not seem to suffer, I proposed to the proprietor that we should prune the whole estate, and to this he gave his sanction. So in 1886 the pruning took place, and the result of crops has been as follows: 1886-87=3 cwt. per acre, 1887-88=10 cwt. per acre, 1888-89=6 cwt. per acre. Total 19—or 6 cwt. per acre for 3 years. The trees in the above years, viz., 1886-88, at blossom time, put in quite 10 cwt. per acre, but during March or April a large percentage of the bearing wood died back, and consequently I lost my crop. Now, what I want to know is—is this dying back due to pruning, or "leaf disease"? Last year, after pruning, the estate looked fit for 15 cwt. per acre, and there is no doubt that that amount of blossom came out, but, as I said before, most of my wood died back. This year we did not prune, and a magnificent blossom has been out, quite, if not more than, 15 cwt. per acre; but the wood is beginning to die back again, and the trees are almost leafless. Until pruning commenced in 1886 this dying back was unknown on the estate.—*Ceylon Times*.

#### COFFEE ESTIMATES.

The following statistics of the total coffee production of the world for 1888, and the estimated production and consumption for 1889, which have been prepared by an English firm, we clip from the columns of the London *Product Markets' Review*. If this forecast proves to be correct, stocks next year will be unprecedentedly low; it must be remembered, however, that the reports of the Brazilian stocks are proverbially unreliable, and that consumption has a habit of shrinking to an astonishing extent when prices reach a high level. The figures are as follows:

PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.		
	1888-89.	1889-90.
Brazil,	Tons.	Tons.
Rio.....	270,000	*150,000
Santos.....	150,000	90,000
Bahia, etc.....	30,000	22,000
Java, Government.....	33,800	31,000
" private.....	18,000	10,000
Sumatra.....	7,000	6,500
Macassar.....	7,200	7,000
Ceylon.....	6,000	6,000
East Indies.....	13,200	11,600
Mocha and African.....	6,000	6,000
British West Indies.....	5,100	6,000
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	21,000	19,000
St. Domingo.....	27,000	24,000
Costa Rica.....	9,000	9,000
New Granada, Venezuela, La Guaya, Maracabu, etc.....	40,000	42,000
Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, etc.....	36,000	38,000
Mexico.....	6,000	5,500
	691,000	495,600

\* Most other estimates give the total production from Brazil as only 200,000 tons.

#### CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD.

CONSUMPTION OF THE WORLD.		
	1888-89.	Tons.
United States.....	232,000	
Canada, etc.....	18,000	
Germany.....	123,000	
Austria and Hungary.....	36,000	
France.....	66,000	
Belgium.....	27,000	
Holland.....	27,000	
England.....	15,000	
Denmark.....	5,700	
Norway and Sweden.....	21,000	
Russia.....	16,500	
Italy.....	16,500	
Switzerland.....	7,800	
Portugal and Spain.....	6,600	
Turkey and Levant.....	14,400	
Balkan States.....	9,000	
North Africa.....	10,500	
Cape, Australia, etc.....	19,500	
	671,500	Tons.
Stock in the United States and Europe, August 1, 1888.....	104,500	
Add crops of 1888-89.....	691,000	
Deduct total consumption in the world, 1888-89.....	795,500	
Would leave stock on Aug. 1, 1889.....	124,000	
Add estimated crops of 1889-90.....	495,600	
Deduct total consumption in the world for 1889-90, estimated at 100,700 tons less than for the preceding year.....	570,800	
Would leave estimated stock, Aug. 1, 1890.....	48,800	

—*Merchants' Review*, New York, April 5th.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—According to a local journal the medicines furnished the poor people during the epidemic will cost upwards of 19,000\$.

—The new barracks at the gunnery school at Campo Grande are estimated to cost 423,139\$ or 34, but the expense is to be divided between two fiscal years.

—Our readers had better keep a sharp lookout for counterfeit silver. The police are investigating at least one case of false 2\$ pieces, and others are sure to come up.

—A large shareholder of the Pastoral Mineira company left on the *Areia* on the 21st to study the question of cattle-breeding in Holland, and that on the importation of improved stock.

—As a scarcity of *farinha de mandioca* seems impending, every effort should be exerted to prove the superiority of wheat bread over this horrid stuff, so aptly called by the Portuguese "wood flour."

—A clever thief succeeded in obtaining 43 bags of coffee from a factor's store here on the 20th and promptly sold it to a roaster. We congratulate the rascal; 43 bags of coffee at present prices are worth "collaring."

—WANTED.—Some reliable information of a government commission sent to build reservoirs in the province of Ceará and which is supposed to be lost. Information will be thankfully received at the office of this journal.

—According to an exchange the predial tax assessment in this city shows a total of 33,724 buildings, of which 32,689 are subject to the tax. When the assessment was made 3,555 dwellings were vacant. The rental value of all the buildings in the city is entered at the total sum of 36,988\$, 655\$210.

—The Ceará senatorial election appears to have resulted in a victory for the Ibiapaba faction whose ticket comprises two conservatives and one liberal.

—The only thing we have been able to deduce from the long discussion of the Loyo business in the Senate is that nothing is proved by either side. A tempest in a tea-pot.

—At the *juiz de fazenda* on the 24th Gen. Franzius' claim against the Treasury for 8,800\$ was quashed (*Julgado improcedente*). The general asked too much.

—The Treasury agent in London has received three months' leave of absence to visit the Paris exposition—so we should say, to be treated for some unexplained disease. His salary continues.

—Will the director-general of the postoffice please take note that his clerks still continue to remove postage stamps from mail matter? We should like to know if this is tacitly permitted in the postoffice.

—The 25th inst. was duly noted by the Brazilian press. May 25th is the anniversary of the day upon which the Argentines declared their independence of Spain and delivered themselves over to civil wars and domestic tyrants.

—The minister of empire has charged Barão de Guimarães to draw up regulations for granting concessions for mineral water springs. With the baron's experience at the department of agriculture the regulations should be gilt-edged.

—At a meeting of the liberal party on the 23rd, the platform as presented by the committee was accepted, and the executive committee was instructed to edit and publish it. After which the "Centro Liberal" was declared dissolved.

—On the 23rd there was no session at the Chamber of Deputies, because, says a witty colleague, all the liberals had gone to a meeting of their "Centro," and the majority of the house were invited to a conference with the premier.

—At the conference of the majority of the deputies with the premier, the latter is said to have explained the necessity of assiduous attendance at the Chamber, and that his hearers were all agreed to support the government. The conference was held on the 23rd.

—Another case of murder caused by the silly custom among Brazilians of calling in incapable midwives. One of these creatures declared an infant a few days old to be tongue-tied, and used scissors to correct the complaint. The poor baby died from the hemorrhage which followed the operation.

—A man—who should know better—says the reason that Brazilian statesmen are so "gassy" is owing to the inordinate quantity of carbonic acid they mix with their wine. Sauerbrunn appears the favorite, but the modest siphon is not objected to. The orators must talk, whether they will, or not.

—On the 23rd inst. the municipal chamber resolved to let the abattoir to a syndicate for 60 years and to permit the building of another nearer the city than the present one which is to be held for the same time. If we read the report correctly 200,000\$ will be paid for the present and 240,000\$ for the new establishment.

—We trust that Sr. Quintino Bocayuva, supreme chief of the Brazilian republican party, is taking full notes of the simplicity and economy with which the republics of the River Plate are being administered. Travelling with suites of 300 to 400 persons, body guards in new red uniforms, the rapid accumulation of presidential fortunes, and all that, can not fail to please the imagination of Brazil's future president.

—What is the matter with the nobility? A "commendador" is now under arrest for complicity in the introduction and circulation of counterfeit notes, and another one died a few days since in whose house was found many things connected with the manufacture of this kind of money. It is said that correspondence was also found which implicates many people in this city and the provinces in the business. If the courts would only send a few *commendadores* and *barões* to Fernando de Noronha, perhaps matters would go better.

—On the 22nd a *Jornal do Comércio* sent a package of papers to Paquetá in conformity with the new regulations, the package being accompanied by a list of the persons to whom the papers should be delivered. The agent at Paquetá received the package, counted the papers, found one short, and then, instead of delivering the papers in hand, returned the whole lot to the office of the *Jornal* on the following day. The *Jornal*, with justice, complains of the exercise of so much brilliant discretion. Perhaps the *Jornal* will try our method—paste the address on each paper.

—A most barefaced attempt at fraud has been discovered here. Insurance was effected on cargo valued at 21,000\$ from Penedo to this port, but the underwriters received notice that it was intended to wreck the vessel bringing it, and their representative telegraphed the owner of ship and cargo that the insurance had been cancelled. The bills of lading and drafts against them were duly received here and the latter honored, and the vessel, *Barão de Itaú*, has also arrived, but *without the cargo*. Whether the master pocketed a bribe and then betrayed his principals, or whether the telegram alarmed the shippers, will be later on discovered, as the matter will be proceeded with in the courts. Penedo is rapidly becoming unsavory in the nostrils of Rio underwriters.

—As was to be expected the Senate's reply to the Speech from the Throne contains various attacks on the government. It is a perfect parody.

—A goodly proportion of the ex-slave convicts pardoned on the 13th by the Emperor appear to have died previous to the date of their pardon. The department of justice must have a curious manner of keeping its statistics.

—The minister of agriculture has imposed a fine of 1,000\$ on the gas company for allowing its stock of coal to become reduced to 6,300 tons on April 1st, when the contract provides that coal for three months, estimated at 9,000 tons, must always be in store.

—On the 22nd the first of the disinfecting stations was inaugurated. The apparatus is of French invention and steam at a temperature of 115° is used. The first experiments are said to have been satisfactory, inasmuch as the articles exposed showed no damage.

—The editor of the *Diário de Notícias* is evidently going around with a "chip on his shoulder." He makes matters very warm for Sr. Nabuco on the 26th, and advises the abolition leader to enter the cabinet, instead of figuring as an extraneous minister.

—A telegram from the Brazilian minister at Buenos Aires received here on the 21st says that quarantine for vessels from Rio had been reduced to 48 hours observation. When the Buenos Aires folks hear we are dying 5 and 6 per day of *beri-beri*, they will stick quarantine on again.

—*O Paiz* says that as the government water supply works are of a permanent description, no date has been fixed for their completion. It is satisfactory to know this, for it is now over 60 days since the government Moses has been at work on the new sources, and there is no news of an increased supply.

—On the 16th inst. the minister of empire decided to dispense with the services of doctors, disinfectors, etc., who were employed during the late epidemic. With burials reaching 40 and 50 per day in May, we hope the minister has not been premature. The sanitary fiscal has also been retired to private life.

—On the 22nd a fisherman caught a floating box addressed "For the Lord Good Jesus of Iguape" and which contained a quantity of wax candles, the faith of the person who took this roundabout way of showing his piety will no doubt meet with its due reward, as the case has been handed over to the police authorities at Niterói.

—Senators Castro Carreira and Avila had quite a little discussion on the 20th. The former made some sharp attacks on Sr. Révy's manner of building reservoirs in Ceará, of which province he is a representative, and the latter, who seems to have the highest opinion of Sr. Révy, told his colleague that he knew nothing at all about the affairs of his province.

—The *Paiz* on the 22nd says a correspondent reports that a man at Guarany, municipality of Pomba, Minas Geraes, was bitten by a mad dog and came to Rio for treatment at the national Pasteur institute — we presume it was the Pasteur, for it is said to have been an institute. The patient was discharged as cured, but a few days after his return home, hydrocephalus attacked him, and at his own request a neighbor strangled him with a lasso. What was the use of coming to Rio if a domestic remedy could so readily be applied?

—Deputy Spinola's motion to suppress certain holiday vacations is, we presume, directed at the courts. The time is certainly excessive, if the interests of suitors are considered. The Christmas vacation extends from December 21st to January 31st; Holy Week covers the period of fifteen consecutive days, according to Léon; the Week of the Holy Ghost is the seven days following Whitsunday. Then we have about ten *Saints* days not included in the above and four national holidays, or in all 77 days, say two months and a half, when the courts are closed.

—On the 22nd inst. *O Paiz* published the *manifesto* of Sr. Quintino Bocayuva, recently elected chief of the party, to the republicans of Brazil. It is a long and interesting document, for its Portuguese is choice and its sentences all rhetorical. The principal features appear to be that the chief of the party will, as its head, combine certain administrative powers, to which the members will be entitled; that liberty, equality and fraternity will be its motto, and the social, moral and financial improvement of the country its aim. Sr. Bocayuva is unfortunate in some of the references he makes; particularly in referring to the cheapness of republican governments, for the immense fortune lately left by the president of a neighboring republic contradicts the statement. The comparison of civil lists is not altogether fair. English legislators lend their services gratuitously to the country; were they to claim remuneration the civil list of the Crown would possibly be reduced. One *lacuna* in the *manifesto* is too evident to escape even a cursory reader; no word is said about the feudal lords of the Brazilian plantations, while indigenous reference is made to land granted children of the Emperor as part of their marriage settlements.

—**BIRTHS.**  
On the 19th instant, at Laranjeiras, the wife of G. W. Nicolls, of a son.

—A Turkish subject who rejoices in the name of Assad Boati Jahjah has become a Brazilian citizen. He will be the first real *já ja* in Brazil.

—We notice that a patent medicine had cured an employee of the custom house of rheumatism. Could it not be more generally employed in the establishment?

—From the leader of the *Jornal* of the 25th it would appear that the colonists who owe anything to the government are going to be squeezed. The *Jornal* advises clemency; we suggest abolution.

—It is too bad that the lucky men of *O Dia* should so ruthlessly expose their success with the other sex. It is daily too, and makes one inclined to believe that for real first-class adventures Rio is kilometres ahead of Paris.

—The director of the Observatory is also to go to the Paris exposition, on an important commission from the minister of empire. At least he is going to Europe. At this rate there will not be an official left in Brazil before very long.

—The Mint received 30 boxes of nickel by the str. *Tycho Brahe* which arrived here on the 4th inst. The mark was *M P* in a square, and the government is going to square the circle with coins worth about one-third of their nominal value.

—Three street beggars were recently sent to the auxiliary asylums on Ilha do Governador where they were searched. One had 1768 in coin and paper money, another 56 sovereigns and the third £200, also in gold. The *Jornal* is responsible for the story.

—On the morning of the 25th a negro burglar entered a house on the Rua da Alfândega, and when the owner of the house attempted to give an alarm, attacked him with a knife and so seriously wounded him that his life is despaired of. Moral: sleep with your revolver under your pillow, and shoot first. You can then give an alarm, if you choose.

—*O Paiz* of the 25th has a notice regarding a fraudulent transfer of government stock, and states that one of the witness to the transfer was an individual before implicated in a somewhat similar operation. When an honest man goes to the Caixa de Amortização, the precautions taken seem admirable, but rogues appear to find the road open for them.

—On the 25th a negro made a complaint to the police that he had been kept a month in the stocks on a plantation in this province, probably near Parahyba do Sul, under suspicion of stealing a watch. While in the stocks the "jiggers"—or *chigres*—attacked his feet and legs, and he is now quite lame. Of course nothing can be done to an exploited planter who vents his wrath on a "nigger."

—The *Jornal* of the 26th says that it had been informed a few days before that the telegraph between this city and Buenos Aires had been reserved exclusively for the minister of foreign affairs. The information was carefully withheld from the public, but the *Jornal* is now informed that the boundary questions between the empire and the republic are at the point of a decision honorable to both parties.

—A very serious matter is referred to in the *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 25th. Our colleague states that it has the envelopes of two letters from Italy on which extra postage was charged, and which are not marked with the usual stamp to prove short payment. Moreover, it is the *Gazeta* that speaks, the letters bear marks that show where stamps have been affixed. The inference is clear. The mania for stamp collecting has bitten some postoffice official, and if the crime can be traced, the collector of other people's stamps merits dismissal. It is curious, but from the time when the *Antiquary* flourished, collectors of all descriptions are the most inveterate "annexes" ever discovered.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The S. Paulo provincial assembly is now discussing a bill authorizing the Cantareira e Esgotos company, of the capital, to raise a loan of 1,200,000\$.

—Those sanguine investors in London who have recently covered the new Paraguayan loan two or three times over, must now feel that they have been just a little too previous.

—The Banco União do Credito has opened lists for a debenture loan of 350,000\$ for the S. Lazaro mill. The par is 200\$, price 95 per cent, interest 7 and sinking fund 1 per cent. A first mortgage on the property of the mill secures the loan.

—On the 23rd it was stated that the Rio de Janeiro municipal loan would be awarded to Viseconde de Figueiredo at 79 per cent, 4 interest and 1 per cent, sinking fund. The decision of the government must be awaited before the operation is concluded.

—A new bank is in process of formation, to be known as the *Banco do Rio de Janeiro*, with a capital of 1,000,000\$. The incorporators are Srs. Antonio Alexandre Lopes do Couto, Joaquim Mendes da Costa Marques and Manoel José da Graça Teixeira.

—A telegram received here on the 23rd states that the directors of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, would propose a dividend of 10s per share, to carry £10,000 to reserve fund—thus increasing this to £150,000—and to carry forward £7,000. This dividend completes 8 per cent, per annum.

—A local paper says it is proposed to start a cooperative coal company here with a capital of 200,000\$.

—Another bank, *Banco da Indústria Nacional*, is in process of formation here. The capital will not exceed 2,000,000\$ and the objects of the bank is to lend money on uncovered (*a desconto*) credits to its shareholders and advance on goods, manufactured and raw, in store or warehouse.

—On the 22nd the Bolsa here was very animated. The operations in the deferred shares of the Leopoldina railway were large and prices were pushed up rapidly. Rumors were current that some financial operation was contemplated, through which these shares are to approach the preferred shares as to dividends.

—The mortgage creditors of the "Arroio dos Ratos" coal mine met on the 23rd and organized a company to be known as the *Jeronimo Mines*, to take over the plant, etc., of the bankrupt company, with a capital of 1,200,000\$, the claims of the creditors amounting to 1,167,230\$290. Srs. Hermann Kalkuhl and E. P. Frank were elected directors of the new company.

—The April receipts of the Pará custom house were 516,079\$375, against 840,057\$002 in the same month of last year and 705,818\$761 in 1887. For the quarter ending March 31st the total receipts were 2,265,957\$256, against 2,631,641\$431 in the corresponding quarter of 1888, and 2,400,477\$609 in 1887. The provincial receipts (*recebedores*) also show a decided decrease.

—According to a letter extracted from the *Comercio do Porto* and published in the *Liberal Mercado* of the 17th inst., the London and County Bank, of London, denies positively that it has any connection, directly or indirectly, with the 10,000\$-loan of the province of Minas Geraes, for which a contract was signed with J. A. da Silva Loyo Jr. It will be very difficult for Sr. Loyo to explain so singular a transaction as this unauthorized use of a bank's name in order to secure a contract.

—On the 23rd subscription lists were opened at the Brasilianische Bank and Banco do Commercio for shares in a company to be known as *Saneamento do Rio de Janeiro*. The capital will be 2,000,000\$ in shares of 200\$, of which it is proposed to call up 25 per cent. The object of the company is to construct houses for the poorer classes under the privilege of Sr. Arthur Sauer, who, as we have already noticed, has obtained various advantages from the government in the way of free entry of material and exemption from taxation. The object is praiseworthy, whatever the financial result may be.

—The receipts in March of the postoffice in this city and the agencies in the province of Rio de Janeiro were as follows :

1888	1889
City.....	39,655\$50
Province.....	21,063,700 25,505,910
do.....	20,863,510 95,489,519
	270,807\$900 306,879\$39

A great part of the increase arises from the new postal rules by which local letters pay 100 rs. per 15 grammes, against 50 rs. last year.

## COMMERCIAL

*Rio de Janeiro*, May 27th, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (gold 5%) ..... 27 d.  
do do do in U. S. coin at \$1.86 per £1.46 ..... 51.75 pts.  
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold ..... 48.87  
do £1.00 in Brazilian gold ..... 8.80

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day ..... 27 d.  
Present value of Brazilian milreis (paper) £3000 rs. gold do ..... 27 d.  
coin at \$1.86 per £1.46 ..... 51.00 pts.

Value of £1.00 (81 per £1.46) in Brazilian currency (paper) ..... £1.82  
Value of £1.00 ..... \$8.90

## EXCHANGE.

May 26.—Official rates were 26% on London, 331—335 on Paris and 437—440 on Hamburg at 90 d.; 1836—1870 on New York at sight. From second hands, bank sterling was reported at 26%—27 and brokers quoted commercial at 27 1/2—28. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$8.900, sellers at \$8.900 for the end of the month.

May 27.—Rates at the banks were unchanged. Business was reported in bank sterling direct at 26%—26 1/2 and at 27 on second hands. Brokers quoted commercial sterling at 27 1/2—27 3/4. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$8.900, sellers at \$8.900 for cash; buyers at \$8.900, sellers at \$8.900 for the 1st of the month.

May 28.—Rates at the banks were unchanged. Business was again quoted in bank sterling at 26%—26 1/2 direct. Commercial is still quoted at 27 1/2—27 3/4, with very little doing. Sovereigns sold at \$8.900 for the 1st, and closed with buyers at \$8.900, sellers at \$8.900 for cash.

May 29.—There were no changes in rates at the banks. Bank sterling was again quoted at 26%—26 1/2 direct, with 27 reported from second hands, and commercial at 27 1/2—27 3/4. Sovereigns sold at \$8.900, and closed with buyers at this price, sellers at \$8.900.

May 30.—The Brazilian banks advanced to 27 on London, 331—335 on Paris and 436—441 on Hamburg at 90 d.; 1836—1870 on New York at sight. Business was reported in bank sterling at 27 1/2—27 3/4 from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 27 1/2—27 3/4 direct. Bank francs 1/2. Sovereigns sold at \$8.900, and Exchange at 6%.

May 31.—There were no changes in official rates, but 27 is considered to be the rate for business in bank sterling although the foreign banks do not officially name this rate. The market is firm, with commercial sterling quoted at 27 1/2—27 3/4.

—A telegram received here on the 23rd states that the directors of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, would propose a dividend of 10s per share, to carry £10,000 to reserve fund—thus increasing this to £150,000—and to carry forward £7,000. This dividend completes 8 per cent, per annum.

—A local paper says it is proposed to start a cooperative coal company here with a capital of 200,000\$.

## SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

May 20.	
276	Five per cent. apolices.....
102	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$.....
119	do Sonocabana R. R. 100\$.....
100	Banco do Brazil.....
300	do b. o. June.....
100	do do.....
2405	Leopoldina R. R. sub.....
1837	do.....
300	Sonocabana R. R. 40\$ pd.....
15	Jardim Botânico tramway.....
167	Vila Isabel.....
270	Globo market.....

May 21.

7	Five per cent. apolices.....
100	do.....
100	City of São Paulo loan.....
30	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$.....
300	do b. o. June.....
100	Petropolitana mill.....
135	Banco Commercial.....
178	Banco do Commercio.....
100	do b. o. June.....
50	Banco Internaciona.....
15	Banco Territorial de Minas.....
20	do.....
685	Leopoldina R. R. sub.....
150	do.....
100	do b. o. June.....
200	do do.....
200	do b. o. July x. d.....
600	do do wd.....
100	do do.....
400	Sonocabana R. R. 40\$ pd.....
100	do b. o. 31st.....

May 22.

18	Five per cent. apolices.....
100	do.....
100	Sovereigns, 31st.....
25	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, (gold 5%).....
81	do Banco C. Real do S. Paulo, (gold 5%).....
316	do Banco Previd. (gold 5%).....
49	Ferry.....
100	Banco do Brazil.....
50	do b. o. last trans. day.....
400	Banco do Commercio, 1st July.....
400	Banco Internaciona, 1st July.....
91	do 100\$ pd.....
350	Esporte Santo e Canavellas R. R. ....
250	Leopoldina R. R. ....
650	do sub.....
270	do.....
1,005	do.....
2,520	do.....
250	do b. o. 30 June.....
200	do 15 July.....
4,100	do b. o. 31 July, wd.....
1,320	Vila Isabel tramway.....
200	Nacional de Navegação, b. o. 30 June.....
500	Nacional de Navegação, do.....
500	do b. o. 30 June.....

May 23.

28	Five per cent. apolices.....
100	do.....
600	Sovereigns.....
464	City of S. Paulo loan.....
110	hyp. notes Banco Previd. (gold 5%).....
269	deb. Sonocabana R. R. 100\$.....
35	do.....
29	Banco do Brasil.....
100	Banco Commercial.....
100	Banco do Commercio.....
350	Banco Internaciona, 100\$ pd.....
60	do.....
150	Banco Popular.....
250	Leopoldina R. R. ....
200	do sub.....
1,332	do sub.....
200	do b. o. 30 June.....
200	Carris Urbanas tramway.....
50	Jardim Botânico tramway.....
200	Vila Isabel.....
300	Nacional de Navegação, b. o. 30 June.....
500	Nacional de Navegação, do.....
500	do b. o. 30 June.....

May 24.

29	Five per cent. apolices.....
100	do.....
600	Sovereigns.....
464	City of S. Paulo loan.....
110	hyp. notes Banco Previd. (gold 5%).....
269	deb. Sonocabana R. R. 100\$.....
35	do.....
50	Carica mill.....
120	Petropolitana do.....
163	Lealdade Insco.....
180	Esporte Santo e Canavellas R. R. ....
100	do.....
671	do.....
341	do.....
320	do.....
30	do.....
300	do.....
100	do 40\$ pd.....
593	do.....
72	Jardim Botânico tramway.....
238	S. Chico.....
270	do July x. d.....
200	do 100\$ pd.....
300	do b. o. June.....
150	do b. o. 30 June.....
150	Brazil Industrial mill.....

May 25.

2	Five per cent. apolices.....
32	do.....
72	do.....
100	do.....
100	Sovereigns, 5 June.....
200	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, (gold 5%).....
239	Banco Previd. (gold 5%).....
100	Banco Dederle.....
53	Banco Industrial.....
53	Banco Internaciona, 100\$ pd.....
100	Banco Popular (gold 5%).....
350	Leopoldina R. R. sub.....
2,039	do.....
1,750	do b. o. June.....
300	Sonocabana R. R. b. o. 31 Aug.....
100	do 40\$ pd.....
200	do.....

May 26.

2	Five per cent. apolices.....
32	do.....
72	do.....
100	do.....
100	Sovereigns, 5 June.....
200	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, (gold 5%).....
239	Banco Previd. (gold 5%).....
100	Banco Dederle.....
53	Banco Industrial.....
53	Banco Internaciona, 100\$ pd.....
100	Banco Popular (gold 5%).....
350	Leopoldina R. R. sub.....
2,039	do.....
1,750	do b. o. June.....
300	Sonocabana R. R. b. o. 31 Aug.....
100	do 40\$ pd.....
200	do.....

May 27.

2	Five per cent. apolices.....
32	do.....
72	do.....
100	do.....
100	Sovereigns, 5 June.....
200	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, (gold 5%).....
239	Banco Previd. (gold 5%).....
100	Banco Dederle.....
53	Banco Industrial.....
53	Banco Internaciona, 100\$ pd.....
100	Banco Popular (gold 5%).....
350	Leopoldina R. R. sub.....
2,039	do.....
1,750	do b. o. June.....
300	Sonocabana R. R. b. o. 31 Aug.....
100	do 40\$ pd.....
200	do.....

May 28.

2	Five per cent. apolices.....
32	do.....
72	do.....
100	do.....
100	Sovereigns, 5 June.....
200	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil, (gold 5%).....
239	Banco Previd. (gold 5%).....



## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 25th, 1889.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
384,476,100\$	Jan.—July	5	Apólices	200\$—1,000\$	975\$000	972\$000—974\$000
1,108,38,300	do	4	do	1,000\$	1,090\$000	1,090\$000—1,090\$000
35,872,500	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1863.	1,000\$	1,091\$000	1,091\$000—1,091\$000
35,872,500	Quarterm.	4½	do 1879.	1,000\$	1,015\$000	1,015\$000—1,015\$000
1,105,000	—	5	City of Rio de Janeiro	1,000\$	1,015\$000	1,015\$000—1,015\$000

## PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
287,900\$	—	6-8	Alagoas	—	—	—
4,59,200	Jan.—July	6-7	Amapá	—	—	—
2,61,300	do	6-7	Bahia	—	81 1/2	—
30,300	—	7	Ceará	—	—	—
1,01,000	—	7	Espirito Santo	—	—	—
192,000	Jan.—July	5-6	Goiás	—	—	—
5,8,600	Jan.—July	5-6	Matto Grosso	—	—	—
1,294,200	do	6	Minas Geraes	—	—	—
17,835	Jan.—July	6	Pará	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
7,300	do	9	Paráhyba	—	—	—
7,300,000	Jan.—July	6	Pernambuco	—	101 1/2	—
15,200	do	5	Piauhy	—	—	—
8,08,100	Jan.—July	6	Rio de Janeiro	200\$—500\$	98 1/2	98 1/2
27,800	do	8	Rio Grande do Norte	—	—	—
3,20,000	Jan.—July	7	Rio Grande Sul	1,000\$	98 1/2	98 1/2
1,12,000	do	7	Santa Catharina	—	—	—
1,12,000	—	7	S. Paulo	—	—	—
500,000	Jan.—July	6-7	City of S. Paulo	100\$	94 1/2	94 1/2
731,400	—	6-7	Sergipe	100\$	—	—

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
745,100\$	June—Dec.	5	Brazil	100\$	98 1/2	—
6,195,99	do	5	Credito Real do Brasil	100\$	77 1/2	—
7,150,100	do	5	do gold	111 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
5,29,000	Apr.—Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo	1 1/2	82 1/2	—
6,533,500	May—Nov.	6	Prestial	100	66	65 1/2

## DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
1,30,000\$	May—Nov.	8	Bragançina	200\$	18 1/2	—
1,5,000	do	6½	Campos e Carangola	200	195 50	—
1,02,600	Jan.—July	6½	Jaz de Fóia and Piau	200	170	—
15,107,100	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Leopoldina	200	189	—
2,9,000	do	5-6	do gold	200	150	150
4,400,000	Jan.—July	7	Maréa	100	93 1/2	93 1/2
37,000	do	7	Oeste de Minas	200	98	—
1,00,000	Feb. Aug.	7	Rio das Flores	100	95 1/2	95 1/2
4,13,700	Mar.—Sept.	6	do gold	150	440	440
1,31,600	Apr.—Oct.	6	Sorocabana	100	85 1/2	85 1/2
65,500	Feb.—Aug.	7	do	100	455	455
TRANSPORTS.						
439,886	Jan.—July	6	Caris Urbanos	500	490	—
811,390	do	7	Niteróy gold	100	105 1/2	—
156,200	Feb.—Aug.	7	Pernambuco	200	91 1/2	—
39,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro	200	195	—
SHIPPING.						
1,377,300	May—Nov.	8	Ferry	100	105 1/2	—
225,000	Jan.—July	8½	Paulista	200	200	—
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
500,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Brauhy	100	85 1/2	—
784,40	Apr.—Oct.	8½	Piracuruca	200	180	—
1,5,000	Jan.—July	6	Quissamá	200	192	—
20,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Rio Branco	200	180	—
MILLS.						
100,000	Jan.—July	8	Berbery	200	—	—
4,00,000	May—Nov.	7	Bom Fim	200	193	—
1,04,000	Apr.—Oct.	7½	Bord Industrial	200	195	—
5,0,000	do	7½	Carneiros	200	195	—
538,000	do	7	Confiança Industrial	200	—	—
6,00,000	May—Nov.	7	Industrial Mineira	200	105	—
3,00,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pão Grande	200	105	—
2,00,000	do	8	Petro-politana	200	105	—
68,000	June—Dec.	7	Reis	200	92 1/2	—
63,100	Mar.—Sept.	7	do	100	105	105
1,30,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	S. Pedro de Alcantara	100	100	—
MINES						
200,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	S. José d'El Rey [gold]	100	83 1/2	—
MISCELLANEOUS						
219,800	Apr.—Oct.	8	Candelaria [church]	250	210	—
1,00,000	do	7½	Centariz Esg-tos, gold	100	45	—
1,00,000	do	7½	Elman e Faria	200	92 1/2	—
1,00,000	do	7½	Dores do Rio das L	200	105	—
1,5,000	May—Nov.	7	Lavora Ind. & Colon	200	105	—
2,5,000	May—Nov.	7	Melh.amentos de N. de Nith	200	—	—
100,000	Jan.—July	8	Olives de Villa Nova	200	200	—
431,70	Apr.—Oct.	8	União Telephonica	100	70 1/2	—
INSURANCE.						
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale
4,000,000\$	200,000\$	16,17\$	Allianca	\$ 800	Jan. 89	208\$
3,000,000	75,000\$	224,34	Argos Fluminense	17 00	200	4,000\$
2,00,000	20,000	15,304	Brasil	100	100	—
4,000,000	200,000	5,700	Bonsucesso	1 00	Jan. 89	20
8,00,000	5,000	283,000	Confiança	2 00	Jan. 89	20
2,50,000	250,000	101,508	Fidelidade	11 00	Jan. 89	123
7,00,000	200,00	9,040	Garnatia	9 00	Jan. 89	100
2,00,000	200,00	101,508	Intendencia	10 00	Jan. 89	21 000
8,00,000	100,000	18,459	Intendrade	10 00	Jan. 89	100
4,000,000	200,000	19,602	Novia Permanente	1 00	Jan. 89	20
5,000,000	750,000	196,000	Previdente	2 00	Jan. 89	27 000
2,00,000	20,000	9,647	Prosperidade	1 00	Jan. 89	20
1,00,000	100,000	10,413	União Com. dos Varegistas	1 00	Jan. 89	10
2,00,000	200,000	6,932	Vigilancia	1 00	Jan. 89	9 500

## BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
2,000,000\$	500,000\$	30,477\$	RIO DE JANEIRO	9 000	Jan. 89	200	—
4,000,000	1,415,000	—	Brasilian	8 000	Jan. 89	200	260 000
33,000,000	320,000,000	2,058,374	Brazil	10 000	Jan. 89	70	38 000
205,000,000	125,000,000	2,337,975	Caxia Credito Commercial	9 033	Jan. 89	40	51 000
12,000,000	11,451,878	—	Comercio	9 000	Jan. 89	100	—
20,000,000	12,000,000	127,832	Credit Real do Brasil	12 000	Jan. 89	100	—
20,000,000	12,000,000	127,832	Deutsche	12 000	Jan. 89	100	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	—	Esperanca Limited	6 000	Jan. 89	100	—
20,000,000	14,259,043	359,000	Industrial e Mercantil	12 000	Jan. 89	100	—
6,000,000	6,000,000	662,000	Lois & Brasilian	6 000	Jan. 89	100	137 000—138 000
6,000,000	6,000,000	662,000	Mercantil dos Varegistas	6 000	Jan. 89	100	82 000
6,000,000	6,000,000	662,000	Populair	6 000	Jan. 89	100	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	12,045,000	Prudencial	10 000	Jan. 89	200	69 000
4,000,000	4,000,000	347,000	Rural e Hypotecario	4 000	Jan. 89	200	291 000—292 000
12,000,000	11,451,878	175,000	União de Credito	12 000	Jan. 89	100	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	200	PROVINCIAL	2,000	Jan. 89	100	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	200	Commercial, S. Paulo	2,000	Jan. 89	100	—
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	Credit Real	1,000	Jan. 89	50	60 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 2 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 3 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 4 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 5 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 6 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 7 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 8 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 9 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 10 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 11 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 12 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 13 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 14 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 15 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 16 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 17 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	107,017	do 18 series	1,000	Jan. 89	10	10 000
1,000,000	1,000,000						

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With the beginning of its 6th volume (January, 1870) the editors feel themselves warranted in claiming that the style, title and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in the decided improvement of the paper, will not deviate whatever from them will be made. The Rio News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news to day, enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question fairly, and will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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